

There are, no doubt, many more rare species about here, but we shall have to let time unfold them to us, as in this field the hunters are few, and the only one I know in this locality is a plain farmer, with no pretensions to scientific knowledge, but with an ardent love for the work, and for all things beautiful and wonderful.

AMESBURY, MASS.

FLORA OF MT. MOOSILAUKE.

WILLARD W. EGGLESTON.

MT. MOOSILAUKE, New Hampshire, is an isolated peak southwest of the main ranges of the White Mountains and lying in Benton about nine miles west of North Woodstock. It is reached by a carriage road from Warren or by road and trail from both North Woodstock and Warren Summit. The trail from Warren Summit is the shortest approach from the railroad and the only one for which the writer can vouch. Moosilauke (with an altitude of 4,811 feet) is the highest peak in the region covered by Prof. H. G. Jesup's Catalogue of the plants within thirty miles of Hanover, New Hampshire, and has been visited by a number of botanists who have by this means added several species to the Jesup Flora. Thus the Rev. Joseph Blake is credited with having found on Moosilauke *Empetrum nigrum*, L., *Juncus trifidus*, L., *Luzula spicata*, Desv.¹; Mr. W. F. Flint with *Arenaria Groenlandica*, Spreng., *Potentilla tridentata*, Ait.,¹ *Solidago Virgaurea alpina*, Bigel.,¹ *Vaccinium uliginosum*, L., *V. Vitis-Idaea*, L.; and the Rev. Arthur Fairbanks with *Loiseleuria procumbens*, Desv.¹

I had long desired to visit this mountain and on the 26th of August, 1898, had an opportunity to do so, but under rather unfavorable circumstances. After a week of good weather at Mt. Washington I reached Warren Summit only to wait two days in the rain and then climb the mountain through a wet bushy trail and find the summit capped in fog, the thermometer falling and the wind almost a hurricane. That night the thermometer fell to 26° Fahrenheit and it did not rise above 34° the next day, — a temperature which with a strong gale does not permit very pleasant summer botanizing. However, I was rewarded for this discomfort by the most magnificent view I have ever seen. Whiteface in the Adirondacks, distant by air line 105 miles,

¹ No herbarium specimens known.

was plainly visible to the naked eye, while the White and the Green Mountains and in fact all elevations within a hundred miles stood up in fine relief.

When the fog had thus cleared and I was able to get a general idea of the mountain, I was disappointed to see so little good botanizing territory. I had expected much from a mountain 500 feet higher than Mansfield and 1,000 feet above Willoughby, but I found two essentials for a luxuriant growth of alpine plants, namely water and cliffs, largely wanting here. Moosilauke has two peaks over a mile apart, and both these summits as well as the ridge connecting them are free from trees. The highest peak, which was first explored, was covered with great masses of *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, *Arenaria Groenlandica*, and *Juncus trifidus*. I saw some *Vaccinium uliginosum* and by the roadside just before reaching the hotel a single patch of *V. caespitosum*. Look as one would, no cliffs were to be seen and only one small bog off in the woods to the northwest.

At the hotel I was told of a ravine "Jobilldunk," and on visiting it found the best botanizing region of the mountain. I was surprised to find here *Arnica Chamissonis*, although in a depauperate form, also *Viola palustris*, *Scirpus caespitosum*, *Agrostis scabra montana*, and *Lycopodium Selago*. In the bog was *Empetrum nigrum* but a great "slide" on the west side of the mountain yielded nothing of interest.

The following plants collected about the peak have been deposited in the Jesup Herbarium of Dartmouth College, those marked with an asterisk being additions to Professor Jesup's Hanover Catalogue :

- * *Viola palustris*, L.
- Arenaria Groenlandica*, Spreng.
- * *Amelanchier oligocarpa*, Poem.
- * *Pyrus sambucifolia*, Cham. & Schlecht.
- * *Arnica Chamissonis*, Less.
- * *Prenanthes trifoliata*, Cass.
- * *Vaccinium caespitosum*, Michx.
 - " *uliginosum*, L.
 - " *Vitis-Idaea*, L.
- Solidago macrophylla*, Pursh.
- Alnus viridis*, DC.
- Juncus trifidus*, L.
- * *Scirpus caespitosus*, L.
- Agrostis scabra*, Willd.

- * *Agrostis scabra montana*, Tuckerm.
- Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Beauv.
- * “ *acuminata*, Gray.
- * *Lycopodium annotinum pungens*, Spreng.
- * “ *Selago*, L.

One could not expect, in so short a time, to make more than a preliminary reconnaissance of the flora of the mountain, and this report of my collecting trip is written with a hope that it may form a starting point for further notes upon the flora of Moosilauke. Anyone finding unrecorded species upon the mountain should, if possible, send specimens of them to the herbarium at Dartmouth College, which most fully represents that interesting region.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

NOTES ON A SPECIES OF *CYATHUS* COMMON IN LAWNS AT MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

FLORENCE M. ANDREWS.

(Plate 17.)

ONE species of *Cyathus* has been frequently found in Middlebury, growing on newly-seeded lawns. Without close examination of the specimens, they might be referred to *Cyathus vernicosus* (Bull.) De Cand., which is reported to be very common in the United States; but by careful examination and comparison with the excellent figures of *Cyathus vernicosus* in Tulasne's *Monographie des Nidulariées*¹ and with a fine set of European specimens of *Cyathus vernicosus* collected in Hungary by Dr. Hollos, which agree well with Tulasne's figures and descriptions, it seems evident that the Middlebury specimens are not *Cyathus vernicosus*. Instead they are *Cyathus Lesueurii* Tul., a species originally collected near New Orleans, of which the original description with full notes and careful figures is given in Tulasne's *Monograph*.

Apparently *Cyathus Lesueurii* has been but rarely found since its original discovery, as may be inferred from the few references which are given to it in literature. It was reported by Berkeley and Curtis in *Notices North American Fungi* as collected by Wright in Connecticut, and a collection from South Carolina was distributed by Ravenel in his *F. Am. Exs.* No. 474.

¹ *Ann. d. Science. nat. 3d Serie (Bot.)*, 1844, pp. 81 and 79, Pl. 5.